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(74) Agents: **WATERMAN, John, Richard** et al.; Intellectual
Property Department, Syngenta Limited, P.O. Box 3538,
Jealott's Hill Research Centre, Bracknell RG42 6YA (GB).

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **SYN-
GENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG** [CH/CH]; Schwarzwald-
dallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **EBERLE, Martin**
[CH/CH]; Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Schwarzwald-
dallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH). **ZIEGLER, Hugo**
[CH/CH]; Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Schwarzwald-
dallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH). **CEDERBAUM,
Fredrik** [SE/CH]; Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH). **ACK-
ERMANN, Peter** [CH/CH]; Syngenta Crop Protection
AG, Schwarzwaldallee 215, CH-4058 Basel (CH).

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(54) Title: MICROBIOCIDAL N-PHENYL-N-[4-(4-PYRIDYL)-2-PYRIMIDIN-2-YL]-AMINE DERIVATIVES

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to novel N-phenyl-4-(4-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidineamine derivatives of the general formula (I) wherein the sum of (m + p) together is 0, 1, 2 or 3; n and q are independently of each other 0 or 1, and the sum of (m + p + q) together is 1, 2, 3 or 4; R₁ is hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy or alkyl; R₂ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy; R_{2A} is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₄-alkenyl or C₃-C₄-alkynyl; each of R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ is, independently of the others, hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl, or the ring members CR₃R₄ or CR₅R₆ or CR₂R_{2A} are independently of each other a carbonyl group (C=O) or a group C=S; X is C=O, C=S, S=O or O=S=O; Y is O, S, C=O, CH₂, -N(R₈)-, -O-N(R₈)-, -N(R₈)-O- or NH-; R₇ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₃-C₄-alkenyl, C₃-C₄-alkynyl, -CH₂OR₈, CH₂SR₈, -C(O)R₈, -C(O)OR₈, SO₂R₈, SOR₈ or SR₈; and R₈ is C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₁-C₈-alkoxyalkyl, C₁-C₈ haloalkyl or phenylC₁-C₂-alkyl wherein the phenyl may be substituted by up to three groups selected from halo or C₁-C₄-alkyl; or a salt thereof. The invention also relates to the preparation of the compounds and to agrochemical compositions comprising at least one of those compounds as active ingredient as well as the preparation of the said compositions and to the use of the compounds or of the compositions in controlling or preventing the infestation of plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms, especially fungi.



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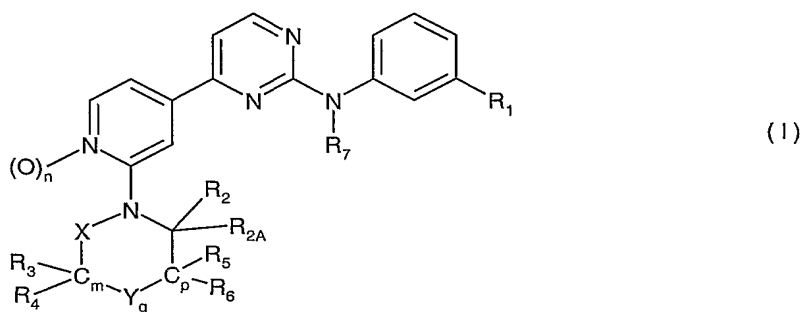
MICROBIOCIDAL N-PHENYL-N-[4-(4-PYRIDYL)-2-PYRIMIDIN-2-YL]-AMINE
DERIVATIVES

The present invention relates to novel N-phenyl-[4-(4-pyridyl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine derivatives, to a method of protecting plants against attack or infestation by phytopathogenic organisms, such as nematodes or insects or especially microorganisms, preferably fungi, bacteria and viruses, or combinations of two or more of these organisms, by applying a N-phenyl-[4-(4-pyridyl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine derivative as specified hereinafter to a part and/or to the site of a plant, to the use of said derivative for protecting plants against said organisms, and to compositions comprising said derivative as the active component. The invention further relates to the preparation of these novel N-phenyl-[4-(4-pyridyl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine derivatives.

Certain N-phenyl-4-(4-pyridyl)-2-pyrimidineamine derivatives have been described in the art, e.g. in the PCT patent applications WO 95/09851 and WO 95/09853, as having pharmacological properties, mainly as tumor-inhibiting anti-cancer substances.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that the new N-phenyl-[4-(4-pyridyl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amines are effective in plant protection and related areas, showing advantageous properties in the treatment of plant diseases caused by organisms.

The novel N-phenyl-[4-(4-pyridyl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine derivatives according to the invention are those of the formula I



wherein

the sum of (m + p) together is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n and q are independently of each other 0 or 1, and the sum of (m + p + q) together is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R₁ is hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy or alkyl;

R₂ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy;

R_{2A} is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₄-alkenyl or C₃-C₄-alkynyl;

each of R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is, independently of the others, hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, hydroxy- C_1 - C_6 -alkyl or C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy- C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, or the ring members CR_3R_4 or CR_5R_6 or CR_2R_{2A} are independently of each other a carbonyl group ($C=O$) or a group $C=S$;

5 X is $C=O$, $C=S$, $S=O$ or $O=S=O$;

Y is O, S, $C=O$, CH_2 , $-N(R_8)-$, $-O-N(R_8)-$, $-N(R_8)-O-$ or $-NH-$;

R_7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_3 - C_4 -alkenyl, C_3 - C_4 -alkynyl, $-CH_2OR_8$, CH_2SR_8 , $-C(O)R_8$, $-C(O)OR_8$, SO_2R_8 , SOR_8 or SR_8 ; and

10 R_8 is C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_1 - C_8 -alkoxyalkyl, C_1 - C_8 haloalkyl or phenyl- C_1 - C_2 -alkyl wherein the phenyl may be substituted by up to three groups selected from halo or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl; or a salt thereof.

The general symbols and expressions used above preferably are defined as below:

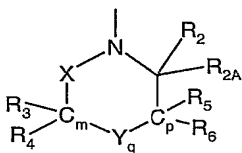
Halogen is fluorine, bromine, iodine or preferably chlorine.

15 Haloalkyl is preferably C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, more preferably lower alkyl, that is linear or branched and is substituted by one or more, for example in the case of halo-ethyl up to five, halogen atoms, especially fluorine. An example is trifluoromethyl.

Haloalkoxy is preferably C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, more preferably lower alkoxy, that is linear or branched and that is substituted by one or more, for example in the case of halo-ethyl up to five, halogen atoms, especially fluorine; trifluoromethoxy and 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy are
20 especially preferred.

Alkyl - as a group per se and as a structural element of hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl or haloalkoxy - is preferably C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, more preferably lower alkyl, and is linear i.e. methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, or branched, e.g. isopropyl, isobutyl, sec.-butyl, tert.-butyl, isopentyl, neopentyl or isohexyl. Lower alkyl is preferably methyl or ethyl.
25 Specific examples of alkenyl and alkynyl include allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, propargyl, 2-butenyl and 3 butynyl.

Preferred among the compounds to be used according to the invention is a compound wherein within the N-linked heterocycle attached to the 2-position of the pyridine ring, namely the moiety



30

is one in which the sum of the index numbers $m+p+q$ is 2, 3 or 4, thus indicating various 5- to 7-membered ring systems, which are conceivable under the given definitions and which are common in the art of heterocycles. More preferably, this moiety represents a 5- and 6-

membered ring system ($m+p+q$ is 2 or 3), preferably a 5-membered ring system. Thus examples of the moieties include N-oxazolidin-2-one, N-oxazolidin-2-thione, N-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidine-2-oxide, N-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidine-2,2-dioxide, N-pyrrolidin-2-one, N-pyrrolidin-2-thione, N-pyrrolidine-2,5-dione, N-thiazolidin-2-one, N-4-methylene-oxazolidin-2-one, N-piperidine-2,6-dione, N-morpholine-2,3-dione, N-morpholine-2,5-dione, N-imidazolidin-2-one, N-[1,2,4]-oxazolidin-5-one, N-[1,2,4]-oxazolidin-3-one, N-[1,2,5]oxadiazinan-6-one, N-[1,2,4]oxadiazinan-3-one, azepan-2-one or [1,3]oxazinan-2-one.

More preferred ring systems for the moiety positioned at the 2-position of the pyridyl ring are those selected from the group comprising N-oxazolidin-2-one, N-oxazolidin-2-thione, N-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidine-2-oxide and N-pyrrolidin-2-one.

The compounds of formula I can form acid addition salts, for example with inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid or a phosphoric acid, or with suitable organic carboxylic or sulfonic acids, for example aliphatic mono- or di-carboxylic acids, such as trifluoroacetic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, hydroxymaleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, oxalic acid or amino acids, such as arginine or lysine, aromatic carboxylic acids, such as benzoic acid, 2-phenoxy-benzoic acid, 2-acetoxy-benzoic acid, salicylic acid, 4-aminosalicylic acid, aromatic-aliphatic carboxylic acids, such as mandelic acid or cinnamic acid, heteroaromatic carboxylic acids, such as nicotinic acid or isonicotinic acid, aliphatic sulfonic acids, such as methane-, ethane- or 2-hydroxy-ethane-sulfonic acid, or aromatic sulfonic acids, for example benzene-, p-toluene- or naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid.

The pyridine-N-oxides of formula I can form acid addition salts with strong acids, such as hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid or sulfonic acids, such as benzenesulfonic acid.

Formula I according to the invention shall include all the possible isomeric forms, as well as mixtures, e.g. racemic mixtures, and any mixtures of rotamers.

In view of the close relationship between the compounds of formula I in free form and in the form of their salts, including also salts that can be used as intermediates, for example in the purification of the compounds of formula I or in order to identify those compounds, herein-before and hereinafter any reference to the (free) compounds is to be understood as including also the corresponding salts, where appropriate and expedient.

Among the compounds of formula I according to the present invention the following groups of compounds are preferred. These groups are those wherein

R_1 is chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, or R_1 is chlorine, or

R₂ is hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl or ethyl, or

R₂ is methyl or trifluoromethyl, or

R₂ is methyl, or

R_{2A} is hydrogen or methyl; or

5 R_{2A} is hydrogen; or

R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ independently of each other are hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, or methoxyethyl, or

one of R₃ and R₄ or one of R₅ and R₆ is hydrogen or methyl, while the other one is hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, or methoxyethyl, or

10 R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen, or

R₅ and R₆ independently of each other are hydrogen or methyl, or

R₇ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, allyl, propargyl, methoxymethyl, thiomethoxymethyl or ethoxymethyl, or

R₇ is hydrogen or methoxymethyl, or

15 X is carbonyl, C=S, or S=O; or

X is carbonyl, or

Y is oxygen, sulfur, -O-N(CH₃)-, or -N(CH₃)-O-, or

Y is oxygen, or

X is carbonyl, C=S, or S=O and Y is oxygen.

20 n is zero, or

m is zero and p and q are each one.

Further preferred subgroups comprise those compounds of formula I wherein

a) R₁ is chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy,;

R₂ is hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl or ethyl; R_{2A} is hydrogen or methyl; R₅ and R₆

25 independently of each other are hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, or methoxyethyl; R₇ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, allyl, propargyl, or methoxymethyl; X is

carbonyl, C=S, or S=O ; Y is oxygen, sulfur, -O-N(CH₃)-, or -N(CH₃)-O- ; m and n are zero

and p and q are each one; or

b) R₁ is chlorine; R₂ is methyl or trifluoromethyl; R_{2A} is hydrogen or methyl; one of R₅

30 and R₆ is hydrogen or methyl, while the other one is hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, or methoxyethyl; R₇ is hydrogen or methoxymethyl; X is carbonyl; Y is

oxygen; m and n are zero and p and q are each one; or

c) R₁ is chlorine; R₂ is methyl; R_{2A} is hydrogen; R₅ and R₆ independently of each other are hydrogen or methyl; R₇ is hydrogen or methoxymethyl; X is carbonyl; Y is oxygen; m

35 and n are zero and p and q are each one.

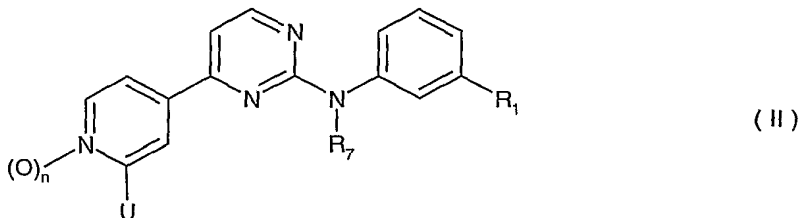
Preferred individual compounds of the formula I are:

3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one,
N-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-pyrrolidin-2-one,
(3-chloro-phenyl)-{4-[2-(2-oxo-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidin-3-yl)-pyridin-4-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-amine,
3-{4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
5 3-{4-[2-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-
2-one,
(3-chloro-phenyl)-{4-[2-(4-methyl-2-oxo-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidin-3-yl)-pyridin-4-yl]-pyrimidin-
2-yl}-amine,
1-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one,
10 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-ethyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-n-propyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-i-propyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
15 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidine-2-thione,
(S)-3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-trifluoromethyl-oxazolidin-2-
one,
(R)-3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
20 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-trifluoromethyl-[1,3]oxazinan-
2-one
3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-[1,3]oxazinan-2-one,
1-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrrolidin-2-
one,
25 3-(4-{2-[(3-chloro-phenyl)-methoxymethyl-amino]-pyrimidin-4-yl}-pyridin-2-yl)-4-methyl-
oxazolidin-2-one.

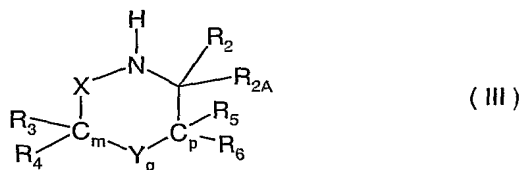
The compounds according to the invention may be prepared according to methods
per se known in the art (this does mean, however, that, where novel compounds are
produced, the respective process of manufacture is also novel). The procedures for the
30 preparation of compounds of formula I may be outlined as follows:

A) reacting a compound of the formula (II)

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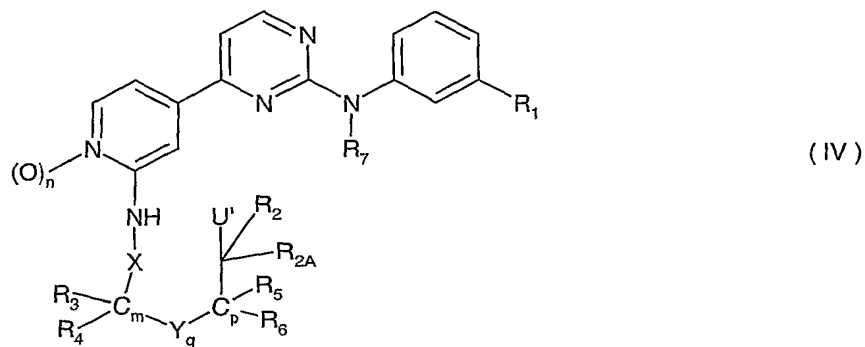


(or a salt thereof) wherein U is a leaving group, especially halogen, for example fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo, and the other moieties have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, with a cyclic amine ring system of the formula III



(or a salt thereof) wherein R₂ to R₆, R_{2A}, X, Y, m, p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, in the presence of a base and a metal catalyst, such as palladium(II) or palladium(0) complexes, or in the presence of a base, such as sodium hydride, potassium carbonate, potassium tert-butoxide or

B) cyclize a compound of the formula IV

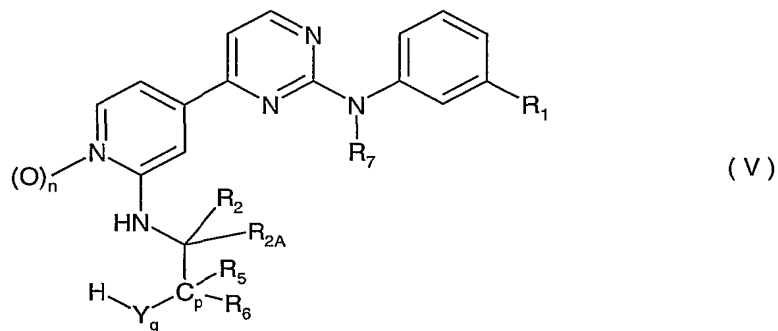


wherein R₁ to R₇, R_{2A}, X, Y, n, m, p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I and U' is a leaving group, especially halo, for example chloro, bromo or iodo, or sulfonyloxy, for example mesyloxy, trifluoromethansulfonyloxy, tosyloxy or

benzenesulfonyloxy by heating it optionally in the presence of a base such as pyridine, triethylamine, sodium carbonate, etc., or

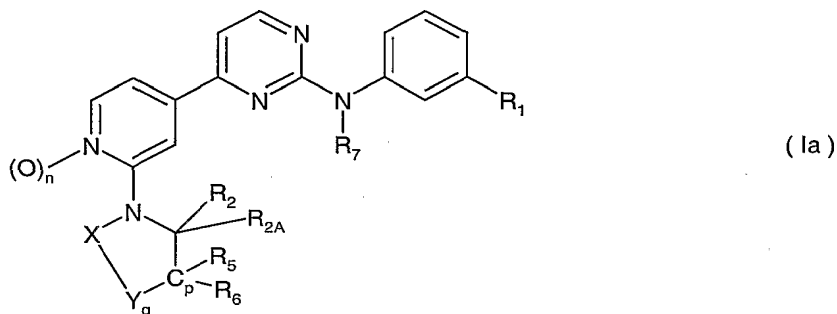
C) reacting a compound of the formula V

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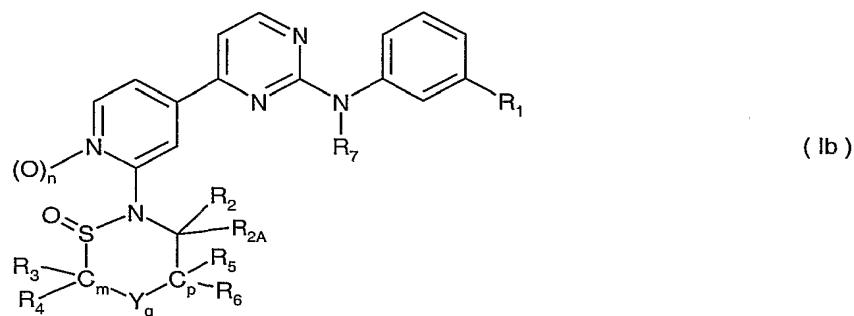
wherein q is 1 and R₁, R₂, R_{2A}, R₅, R₆, R₇, Y, n and p have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, with phosgene, di- or triphosgene, carbonyldiimidazol, thiophosgene, thiocarbonyldiimidazol or thionylchloride thus obtaining a compound of the

5 subformula Ia



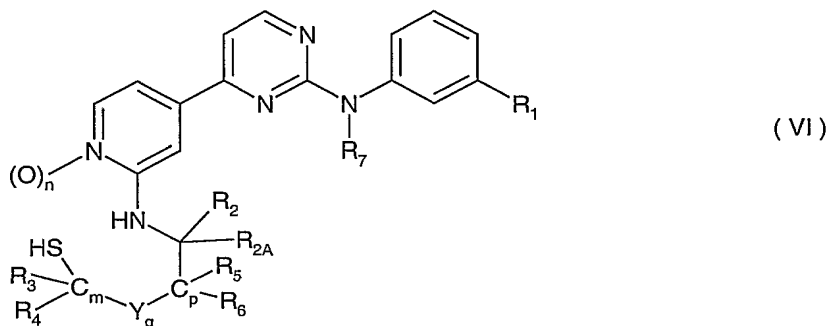
wherein X is C=O, C=S or S=O, q is 1 and R₁, R₂, R_{2A}, R₅, R₆, R₇, Y, n and p have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, or

D) by oxidizing of a compound of the subformula Ib



wherein R₁ to R₇, R_{2A}, Y, n, m, p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I using an oxidizing amount of an oxidizing agent, for example NaIO₄/RuCl₃, NaOCl/RuO₂ or KMnO₄, in order to form a compound of the formula I, wherein X is O=S=O, or

15 E) reacting a compound of the formula VI



wherein R_1 to R_7 , R_{2A} , Y , n , m , p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I with an oxidizing amount of an oxidizing agent, for example iodine, in order to form a compound of the formula I, wherein X is $S=O$.

The reaction types A to E and additional methods which can be applied per se or as analogous procedures for the synthesis of compounds of the formula I are described for example in Organic Letters 2(8), 1101-1104 (2000); Organic Letters 3 (16), 2539-2541 (2001); Organic Letters 2(5), 625-627 (2000); Tetrahedron Letters 40(11), 2035-2038 (1999); Heterocycles 48(3), 481-489 (1998); Journal of Organic Chemistry 55(13), 4156-4162 (1990); Journal of Organic Chemistry 58(3), 696-699 (1993); Journal of Organic Chemistry 50(1), 1-4 (1985); Patent Application GB 2267287 A (1993); Patent Application EP-A-497695 (1992); Organic Magnetic Resonance 12(8), 481-489 (1979); Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Trans.2, 1207-1210 (1978); Patent Application JP 54024869 (1979); Yakugaku Zasshi 98(6), 817-821 (1978); Heterocycles 7(2), 919-925 (1977); Chemical Abstracts 77:139931; Zhurnal Organicheskoi Khimii 6(6), 1305-1308 (1970). The palladium catalysts suitable for the C-N linkage reaction (Buchwald-Hartwig amination) of the compound of the formula II with the cyclic amine ring system of the formula III are generally palladium(II) or palladium(0) complexes. They can be prepared in a separate step such as, for example, dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium or $PdCl_2(BINAP)$. The palladium catalyst can also be prepared "in situ" from palladium(II) or palladium(0) compounds, such as, palladium(II) dichloride, palladium(II) acetate, bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium(0), tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, and corresponding ligands.

Examples of suitable ligands include but are in no way limited to tris(tert-butyl)phosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine (PCy_3), 2,2'-(diphenylphosphino)-bisanthralene (BINAP), 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (dppf), 1,1'-bis(di-tert-butylphosphino)ferrocene, 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane, 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane, 1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane, bis(2-(diphenylphosphino)phenyl)ether (DPE-phos), 4,5-bis (diphenylphosphino)-9,9-

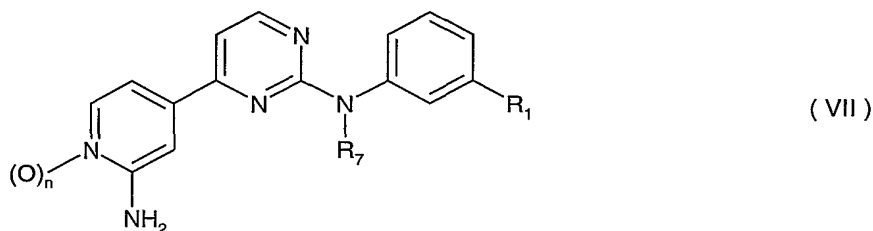
dimethylxanthanene (Xantphos), 2-(di-tert-butylphosphino)biphenyl, 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)biphenyl, 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2'-(N,N'-dimethylamino)biphenyl, 2-di-tert-butylphosphino-2'-(N,N'-dimethylamino)biphenyl.

Exemplary bases include such as, for example, sodium tert-butoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, sodium amide, lithium diisopropyl amide (LDA), lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, sodium methylate, sodium phenolate, Cs_2CO_3 , K_3PO_4 .

The compounds of the formula II, V and VI may be prepared in accordance with manufacturing processes described in WO 95/09853, or in analogy to the methods described therein.

The compounds of the formula III are known or may be prepared in analogy to the synthesis methods described in Organic Letters 2(5), 625-627 (2000); Patent Application EP-A-350002 (1990) or in the above mentioned literature.

The compounds of the formula IV are novel und may be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula VII



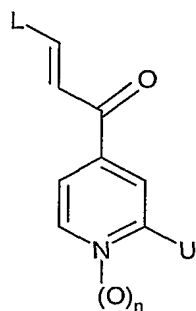
wherein R_1 , R_7 and n have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, with a compound of the formula VIII



wherein R_2 to R_6 , R_{2A} , U' , X , Y , m , p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula IV and U'' is a leaving group, especially chloro, or is oxygen which forms an anhydride.

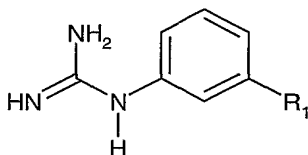
The preparation of a compound of the formula VII is described in the PCT application WO 95/09851.

A compound of the formula II, wherein R_7 is hydrogen, may be obtained preferably by reacting a compound of the formula IX



(IX)

(or – if n is 0 - a salt thereof) wherein L is a leaving group, especially alkoxy, such as lower alkoxy, esterified OH (especially tosyloxy), or di-(lower alkylamino), U is a leaving group (preferably halo, such as chloro, bromo or iodo) and n is 0 or 1, with a guanidino compound
 5 of the formula X,



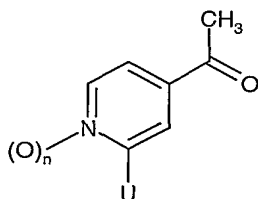
(X)

(or a salt thereof) wherein R₁ is as defined for a compound of the formula I.

The reaction preferably in conducted under conditions analogous to those mentioned in PCT application WO 95/09583, that is, in a suitable solvent or suspending agent, for
 10 example a suitable alcohol, such as isopropanol, or 2-butanol, at a temperature from room temperature (approximately +20°C) to +150°C, e.g. under reflux.

A compound of the formula II, wherein R₇ is -CH₂OR₈, -C(O)R₈ or -C(O)OR₈, may preferably be obtained by reacting a compound of the formula II, wherein R₇ is hydrogen, with one of the following reagents: Hal-CH₂OR₈, Hal-C(O)R₈, Hal-C(O)OR₈ resp.
 15 O(C(O)R₈)₂, wherein Hal means halogen like chlorine, bromine or iodine.

The compound of the formula IX are known or may be obtained in accordance with methods that are known in the art, e.g. by reacting a compound of the formula XI



(XI)

wherein n is 0 or 1 and wherein U is a leaving group, preferably as defined for a compound
 20 of the formula (IX), either (i) under Claisen or analogue condensation reaction conditions (leading to a free hydroxy instead of the leaving group L in a compound of the formula IX; this free hydroxy group can then be converted into a leaving group, for example by ether formation with an alkylalcohol („Alkoxy-H“;), yielding alkoxy as L, such as lower alkoxy, or

by reaction with an acid or an active ester derivative, e.g. an acid chloride, yielding esterified OH (especially tosyloxy); or to alkoxy L, depending on the reaction conditions), or (ii) preferably by reaction with an N,N-di-(lower alkyl)-formamide di-lower alkylacetal, especially N,N-di-(methyl)formamide di-methylacetal, analogous to the procedure described in European Patent Application EP-A-0233461, which is incorporated by reference, e.g. by reaction in the respective N,N-di-(lower alkyl)-formamide di-lower alkylacetal at a temperature between room temperature and the boiling point of the reaction mixture, especially under reflux conditions.

An intermediate of the formula (XI) may, for example, be obtained by reaction of a metallated methyl derivative of the formula (XII)



wherein Metal stands preferably for Mg-Hal (Hal = halogen) or Li, with a 4-pyridyl-carbonic acid derivative of the formula (XIII)



wherein U and n have the meanings given for a compound of the formula IX, and W is a leaving group, preferably N-lower alkyl-N-lower alkoxy-amino or halogen, under standard conditions for alkylation reactions.

Alternatively, an intermediate of the formula XI, wherein n is 0, may be obtained by reaction of a metallated pyridine derivative of the formula XIV



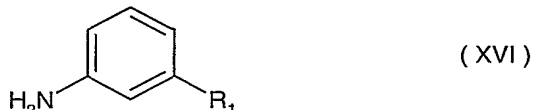
wherein U is a leaving group, preferably as defined for a compound of the formula IX, and Metal stands for Mg-Hal (Hal = halogen) or Li, under standard conditions for alkylation reactions with an acetyl equivalent of the formula XV



wherein Z is halo, or forms with the rest of the molecule an amide, an alkoxyamide, an

anhydride or the like; or Z is hydrogen (meaning that the compound XV is acetaldehyde), resulting after the reaction in an alcohol that is then oxidized with a selective oxidant, for example in the presence of oxalylchloride and dimethyl sulfoxide, to the ketone intermediate of the formula XI.

- 5 A starting material of the formula X may be prepared (preferably obtaining an acid addition salt) by reaction of an aniline derivative of the formula XVI



- wherein R₁ is as defined for a compound of formula I, with cyanamide (NC-NH₂) in a suitable solvent, e.g. an alcohol, such as a lower alkanol, for example (i) in the presence of
10 equimolar amounts of the salt-forming acid, for example nitric acid, or (ii) in the presence of a clear, for example 60 %, excess of a mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, where an ammonium salt of the desired salt-forming acid is added when the reaction is complete; at a temperature between room temperature and +150°C, e.g. under reflux.

- Compounds of the formulae XIII, XIV and XVI may be prepared according to
15 methods that are known in the art.

The synthesis of many of the starting materials and intermediates may also be done as described in or in analogy to the processes described in WO 95/09853.

- In all intermediates, functional groups that shall not participate in the intended reactions may be protected and deprotected at appropriate stages in order to avoid side
20 reactions – appropriate protecting groups and methods for their introduction and removal can be found e.g. in WO 95/09853.

- The present invention also relates to novel starting materials and/or intermediates and to processes for the preparation thereof. The starting materials used and the reaction conditions chosen are preferably such that the compounds shown in this disclosure as
25 being especially preferred or to be used preferably are obtained. Especially preferred among the process conditions are those described in the examples below, or analogous procedures.

- The invention also relates to compositions which comprise the compounds of the formula I, or a salt thereof, as an active component, in particular plant-protecting
30 compositions, and also to their use in the agricultural sector or related areas.

Active compounds of the formula I are customarily used in the form of compositions and may be added, simultaneously or successively, to the surface or plant to be treated together with additional active compounds. These additional active compounds may be either fertilizers, trace element-supplying agents or other preparations which influence plant

growth. It is also possible, in this context, to use selective herbicides, such as insecticides, fungicides, bactericides, nematocides or molluscicides, or mixtures of several of these preparations, additionally, where appropriate, together with excipients, surfactants or other administration-promoting additives which are customary in formulation technology
5 (designated collectively as carrier materials herein).

Suitable excipients and additives may be solid or liquid and are those substances which are appropriate in formulation technology, for example natural or regenerated minerals, solvents, dispersants, wetting agents, adhesives, thickening agents, binding agents or fertilizers.

10 A preferred method for applying a compound of formula I, or an agrochemical composition which comprises at least one of these compounds, is administration to the leaves (foliar application). The frequency and rate of administration depend upon the risk of infestation by the corresponding pathogen. The compounds of formula I can, however, also penetrate the plant through the roots via the soil (systemic action). If the locus of the plant
15 is impregnated with a liquid formulation or if the substances are introduced in solid form into the soil, e.g. in the form of granules (soil application). In paddy rice crops, such granules can be applied in metered amounts to the flooded rice fields. In order to treat seeds, the compounds of formula I can, however, also be applied to the seeds (coating), either by impregnating the grains or tubers with a liquid formulation of the active ingredient, or by
20 coating them with a solid formulation.

Advantageous rates of application are in normally from 5 g to 2 kg of active ingredient (a.i.) per hectare (ha), preferably from 10 g to 1 kg of a.i./ha, especially from 20 g to 600 g a.i./ha. When the compound are used as seed dressings, dosages of from 10 mg to 1 g of active ingredient per kg seed are advantageous employed. The agrochemical
25 compositions generally comprise 0.1 to 99% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 95% by weight, of a compound of formula I, 99.9 to 1% by weight, preferably 99.8 to 5% by weight, of a solid or liquid adjuvant and 0 to 25% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 25 % by weight, of a surfactant. Whereas commercial products will preferably be formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations.

30 The compositions may also comprise further auxiliaries, such as fertilizers and other active ingredients for obtaining special desirable biological effects.

The compounds of formula I may be used preventatively and/or curatively in the sector of agronomics and related technical areas as active ingredients for controlling plant pests. The active ingredients of formula I according to the invention are notable for their
35 good activity even at low concentrations, for their good plant tolerance and for their environmentally friendly nature. They have very advantageous, especially systemic,

properties and may be used to protect a plurality of cultivated plants. Using the active ingredients of formula I on plants or plant parts (fruit, flowers, leaves, stems, tubers, roots) of various crops, the pests appearing can be controlled or destroyed, whereby the parts of plants which grow later also remain protected, e.g. from phytopathogenic microorganisms.

5 The compounds I may additionally be used as a dressing to treat seeds (fruits, tubers, corms) and plant cuttings to protect against fungal infections and against phytopathogenic fungi occurring in the soil.

 The compounds I are effective for example against the following classes of related phytopathogenic fungi: *Fungi imperfecti* (e.g. *Botrytis*, *Pyricularia*, *Helminthosporium*,
10 *Fusarium*, *Septoria*, *Cercospora* and *Alternaria*); *Basidiomycetes* (e.g. *Rhizoctonia*, *Hemileia*, *Puccinia*); *Ascomycetes* (e.g. *Venturia* and *Erysiphe*, *Podosphaera*, *Monilinia*, *Uncinula*) and *Oomycetes* (e.g. *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, *Plasmopara*).

 Target crops for the plant-protecting usage in terms of the invention are for example the following plant cultivars: cereals (wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, maize, sorghum and
15 related species); beet (sugar beet and fodder beet); pome, stone and berry fruit (apples, pears, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries); legumes (beans, lentils, peas, soya); oil crops (rape, mustard, poppy, olives, sunflowers, coconut, castor oil, cocoa, peanut); cucumber plants (squashes, cucumber, melons); citrus
20 fruits (oranges, lemons, grapefruits, mandarines); vegetables (spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbage varieties, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, paprika); laurels (avocado, cinnamonum, camphor) and plants such as tobacco, nuts, coffee, aubergines, sugar cane, tea, pepper, vines, hops, bananas and natural rubber plants, as well as ornamental plants.

 Further areas of application for the active ingredients according to the invention are the protection of stores and material, where the storage matter is protected against
25 putrescence and mould.

 The compounds I are used in unchanged form or preferably together with customary excipients in formulation techniques. To this end, they are conveniently processed in known manner e.g. into emulsion concentrates, coatable pastes, directly sprayable or diluable
30 solutions, diluted emulsions, wettable powders, soluble powders, dusts or granules, e.g. by encapsulation into for example polymeric materials. As with the type of medium, the application processes, such as spraying, atomizing, dusting, scattering, coating or pouring are similarly chosen according to the desired aims and the prevailing conditions.

 Suitable substrates and additives may be solid or liquid and are useful substances in formulation techniques, e.g. natural or regenerated mineral substances, dissolving aids,
35 dispersants, wetting agents, tackifiers, thickeners or binding agents.

 The compounds of formula I may be mixed with further active ingredients, e.g.

fertilizers, ingredients providing trace elements or other active ingredients used in the plant protection science, especially further fungicides. In doing so, in some cases synergistic enhancement of the biological effects may occur.

Preferred active ingredients advantageous as additives to the compositions

5 comprising the active ingredient of formula I are:

Azoles, such as azaconazole, BAY 14120, bitertanol, bromuconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, imazalil, imibenconazole, ipconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, pefurazoate, penconazole, pyrifenoxy, prochloraz, propiconazole, simeconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole, triticonazole; pyrimidinyl carbinoles, such as ancymidol, fenarimol, nuarimol; 2-amino-pyrimidines, such as bupirimate, dimethirimol, ethirimol; morpholines, such as dodemorph, fenpropidine, fenpropimorph, spiroxamine, tridemorph; anilinopyrimidines, such as cyprodinil, mepanipyrim, pyrimethanil; pyrroles, such as fenpiclonil, fludioxonil; phenylamides, such as benalaxyl, furalaxyl, metalaxyl, R-metalaxyl, ofurace, oxadixyl; benzimidazoles, such as benomyl, carbendazim, debacarb, fuberidazole, thiabendazole; dicarboximides, such as chlozolate, dichlozoline, iprodione, myclozoline, procymidone, vinclozoline; carboxamides, such as carboxin, fenfuram, flutolanil, mepronil, oxycarboxin, thifluzamide; guanidines, such as guazatine, dodine, iminoctadine; strobilurines, such as azoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, SSF-129, trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin, BAS 500F (proposed name pyraclostrobin), BAS 520; dithiocarbamates, such as ferbam, mancozeb, maneb, metiram, propineb, thiram, zineb, ziram; N-halomethylthiotetrahydrophthalimides, such as captan, captan, dichlofluanid, fluoromides, folpet, tolyfluanid; Cu-compounds, such as Bordeaux mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate, cuprous oxide, mancozeb, oxine-copper; nitrophenol-derivatives, such as dinocap, nitrothal-isopropyl; organo-p-derivatives, such as edifenphos, iprobenphos, isoprothiolane, phosdiphen, pyrazophos, tolclofos-methyl; various others, such as acibenzolar-S-methyl, anilazine, benthialdicarb, blasticidin-S, chinomethionate, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dichlorone, diclomezine, dicloran, diethofencarb, dimethomorph, SYP-LI90 (proposed name: flumorph), dithianon, ethaboxam, etridiazole, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenoxanil, fentin, ferimzone, fluazinam, flusulfamide, fenhexamid, fosetyl-aluminium, hymexazol, iprovaldicarb, IKF-916 (cyazofamid), kasugamycin, methasulfocarb, metrafenone, nicobifen, pencycuron, phthalide, polyoxins, probenazole, propamocarb, pyroquilon, quinoxifen, quintozone, sulfur, triazoxide, tricyclazole, triforine, validamycin, zoxamide (RH7281).

35 One preferred method of application of an active ingredient of formula I or of an agrochemical composition containing at least one of these active ingredients is foliar

application. The frequency and amount of application depend on the severity of the attack by the pathogen in question. However, the active ingredients I may also reach the plants through the root system via the soil (systemic action) by drenching the locus of the plant with a liquid preparation or by incorporating the substances into the soil in solid form, e.g. in the form of granules (soil application). In rice cultivations, these granules may be dispensed over the flooded paddy field. The compounds I may however also be applied to seed grain to treat seed material (coating), whereby the grains or tubers are either drenched in a liquid preparation of the active ingredient or coated with a solid preparation.

The compositions are produced in known manner, e.g. by intimately mixing and/or grinding the active ingredient with extenders such as solvents, solid carriers and optionally surfactants.

Favourable application rates are in general 1 g to 2 kg of active substance (AS) per hectare (ha), preferably 10 g to 1 kg AS/ha, especially 20 g to 600 g AS/ha. For usage as a seed dressing, it is advantageous to use dosages of 10 mg to 1 g active substance per kg of seed grain.

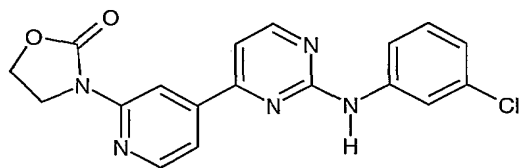
While concentrated compositions are preferred for commercial usage, the end user normally uses diluted compositions.

Formulations may be prepared analogously to those described for example in WO 97/33890.

Examples:

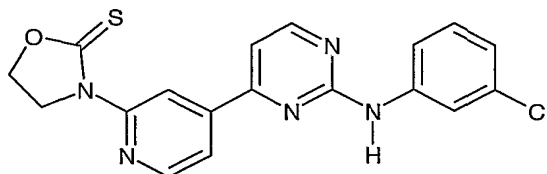
The subsequent examples are intended to illustrate the invention, without however limiting the scope thereof.

Synthesis Example 1: 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one



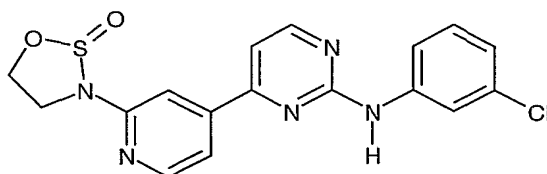
Phosgene in toluene (1.9ml of a 20% commercial solution, 3.5mmol) is added within five minutes to a solution of 2-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-ethanol (0.88g, 2.6mmol) and triethylamine (1.7ml, 11.7mmol) in absolute THF (20ml) at 50°C. After stirring the resulting suspension for one hour at room temperature it is partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase is separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silicagel chromatography to give the title compound, m.p. 162-163°C.

Synthesis Example 2: 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-oxazolidine-2-thione



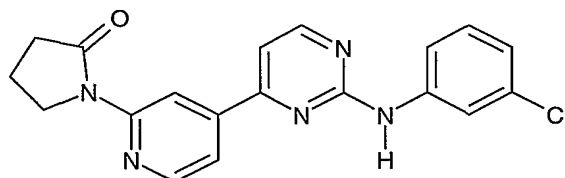
A mixture of 2-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-ethanol (0.67g, 2.0mmol) and thiocarbonyldiimidazole (0.38g, 2.1mmol) in absolute THF (20ml) is stirred at room temperature for one hour. The reaction mixture is partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase is separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silicagel chromatography to give the title compound, m.p. 213-214°C.

Synthesis Example 3: (3-Chloro-phenyl)-{4-[2-(2-oxo-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidin-3-yl)-pyridin-4-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-amine



A solution of sulfonyl chloride (0.63g, 5.3mmol) in THF (2ml) is added within 5 minutes to a solution of 2-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-ylamino}-ethanol (1.50g, 4.4mmol) and triethylamine (3.0ml, 22mmol) in absolute THF (20ml) at +5°C. After stirring the resulting suspension for four hours at room temperature it is partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase is separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silicagel chromatography to give the title compound, m.p. 202-203°C.

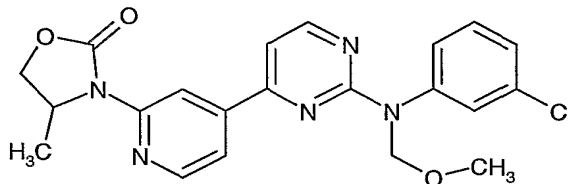
Synthesis Example 4: 1-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-pyrrolidin-2-one



To a solution of (3-chloro-phenyl)-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-yl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine (4.8g, 0.015mol) in pyrrolidone (20ml) is added sodium hydride (1.93g, 0.06mmol of a 75% dispersion in oil) in several portions. The reaction temperature is slowly raised to +150°C. After 30 minutes the heating bath is removed and the mixture is poured onto crushed ice.

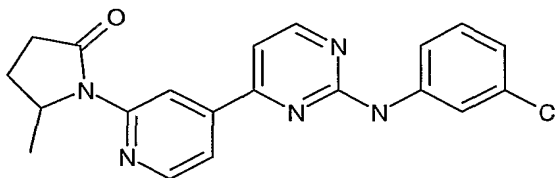
The reaction mixture is partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase is separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by silicagel chromatography and recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give the title compound, m.p. 165-166°C.

5 Synthesis Example 5: 3-(4-[2-[(3-Chloro-phenyl)-methoxymethyl-amino]-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl)-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one



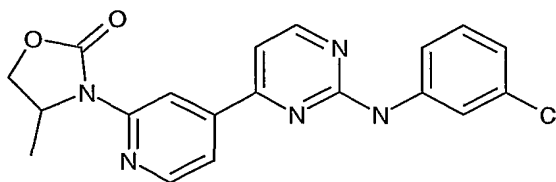
Potassium t-butoxide (0.235g, 2.1mmol) is added at room temperature to a solution of 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one (0.5g, 1.3mmol). After stirring the mixture for 10 minutes chloromethylmethylether (0.17g, 2.1mmol) in THF (3ml) is added. The mixture is stirred for additional 5 hours at this temperature. Dilution with ethyl acetate, washing with brine, drying over magnesium sulfate, filtering and evaporation of the solvent gives the title compound in form of a slightly colored oil; ¹H-NMR (DMSO): 8.70 (s, 1H); 8.51 (d, 1H); 8.48 (d, 1H); 7.68 (d, 1H); 7.47-7.23 (m, 5H); 5.39 (s, 2H); 4.87-4.74 (m, 1H); 4.50 (dd, 1H); 4.08 (dd, 1H); 3.25 (s, 3H); 1.33 (d, 3H).

15 Synthesis Example 6: 1-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one



In a Schlenk tube (3-chloro-phenyl)-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-yl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine (0.95g), NaOtBu (0.29g), dppf (0.1g), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.01g) and 4-methylpyrrolidin-2-one (0.2g) are added: Three consecutive cycles of vacuum/argon are applied. Thereafter, 10ml of degassed dioxane is added and the solution is heated to 120° C (external temperature) for 8 hours. The solvent is removed under vacuum and the crude product is purified over column chromatography (eluent; EE/MeOH = 9/1) yielding the title compound, m.p. 162-164°C.

25 Synthesis Example 7: 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one



A solution of Xantphos (0.018g) and $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (0.014g) in toluene (2ml) is stirred under argon at room temperature for 20 minutes. Then (3-chloro-phenyl)-[4-(2-chloro-pyridin-4-yl)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-amine (0.20g), (R)-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one (0.127g), NaOtBu (0.085g) and toluene ((2ml) are added. The reaction mixture is refluxed at 120° C for 1 hour. After this time the mixture is cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate, and washed with water. The organic layer is dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is purified by silicagel chromatography to give the title compound, m.p. 177-178°C and $[\alpha]_D = -72.0^\circ$ (20°C, c=1).

Similar to the above described working examples the compounds of the following tables may be obtained.

Table 1

Compounds of the general structure I.1, wherein $\text{R}_2 - \text{R}_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

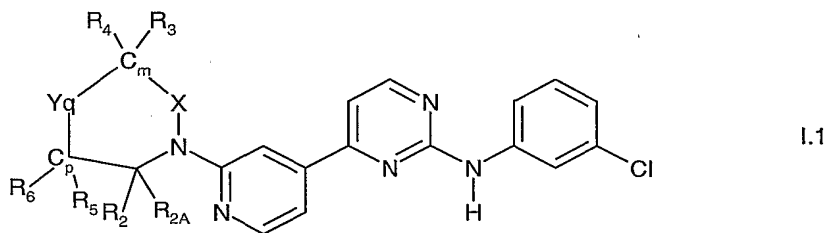


Table 2

Compounds of the general structure I.2, wherein $\text{R}_2 - \text{R}_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

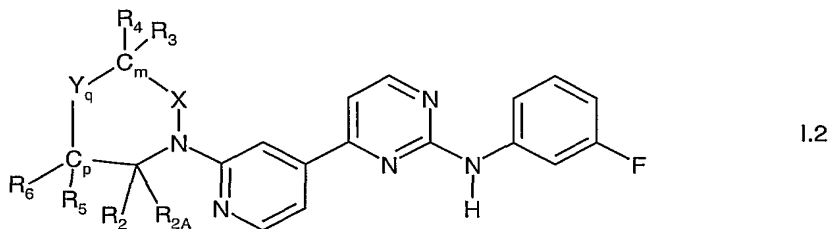
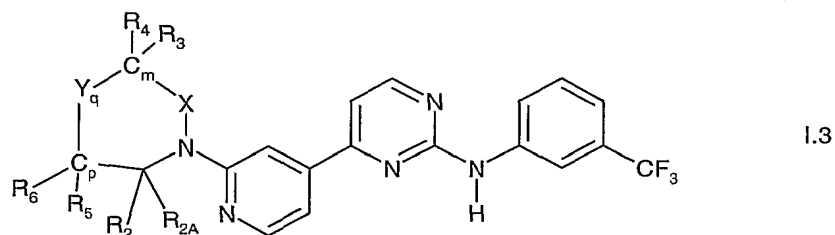
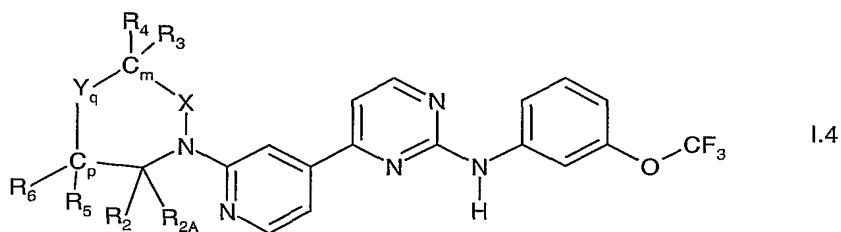


Table 3

Compounds of the general structure I.3, wherein $\text{R}_2 - \text{R}_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

Table 4

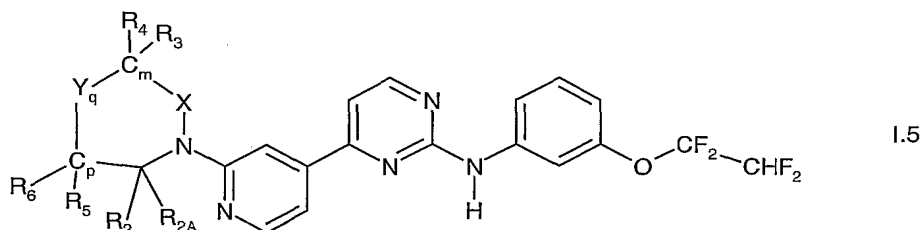
Compounds of the general structure I.4, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.



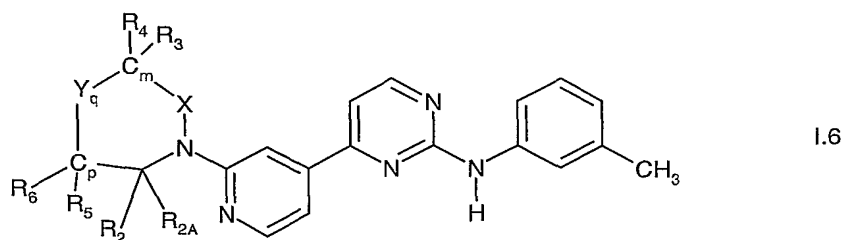
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Table 5

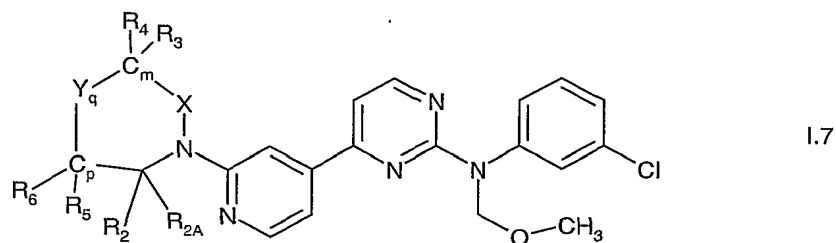
Compounds of the general structure I.5, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

10 Table 6

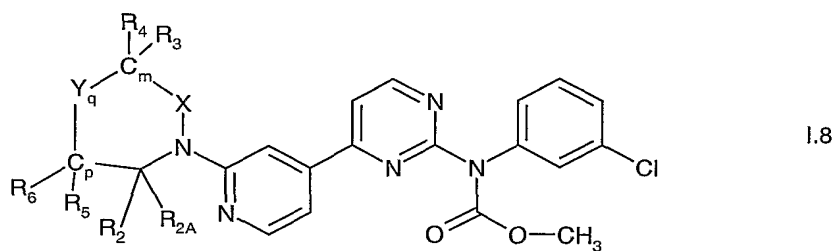
Compounds of the general structure I.5, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

Table 7

15 Compounds of the general structure I.7, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

Table 8

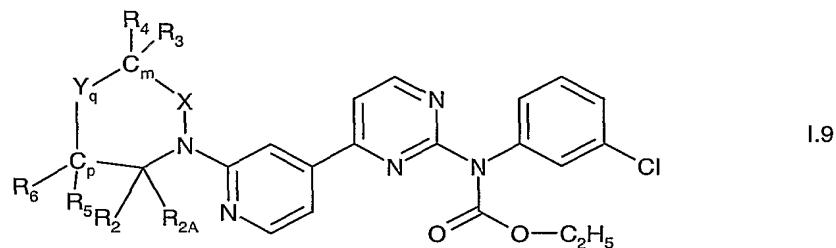
Compounds of the general structure I.8, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.



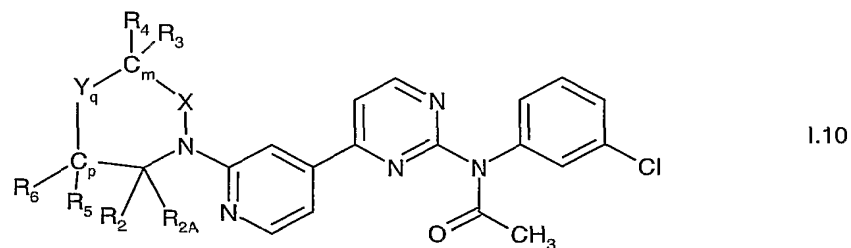
5

Table 9

Compounds of the general structure I.9, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

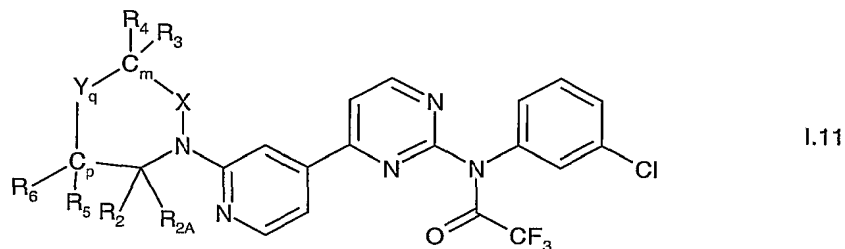
Table 10

Compounds of the general structure I.10, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

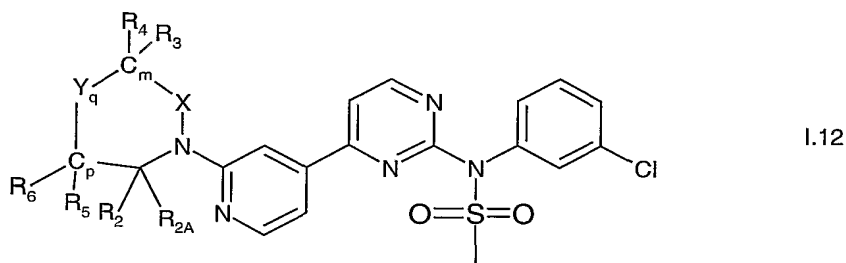
Table 11

Compounds of the general structure I.11, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

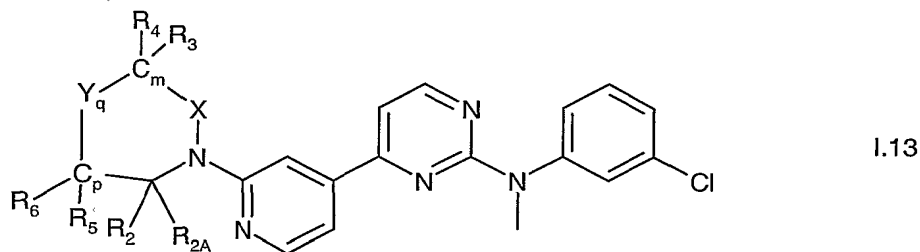
15

Table 12

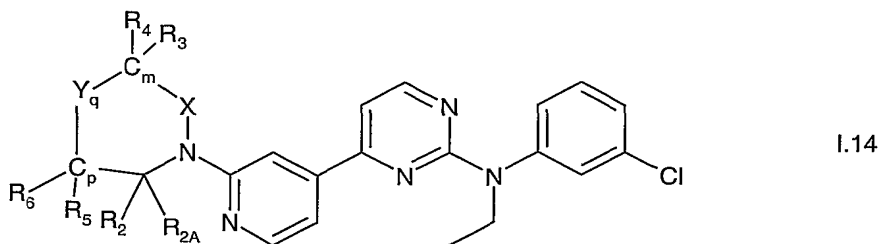
Compounds of the general structure I.12, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X , Y , m , p and q correspond
5 with a line of table A.

Table 13

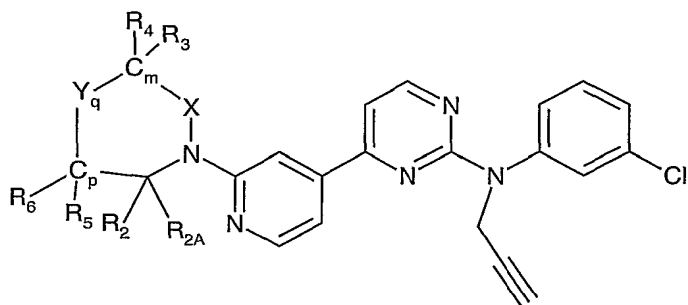
Compounds of the general structure I.13, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X , Y , m , p and q correspond
10 with a line of table A.

Table 14

Compounds of the general structure I.14, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X , Y , m , p and q correspond
15 with a line of table A.

Table 15

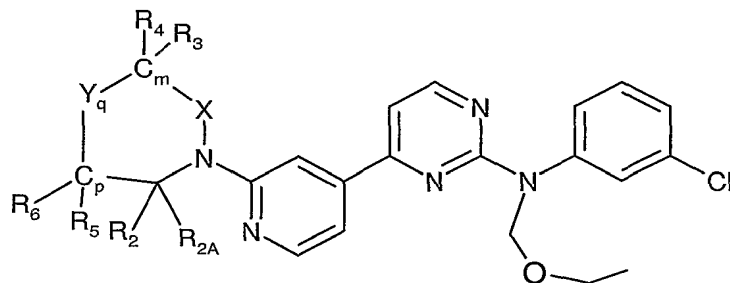
Compounds of the general structure I.15, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X , Y , m , p and q correspond
with a line of table A.



I.15

Table 16

Compounds of the general structure I.16, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

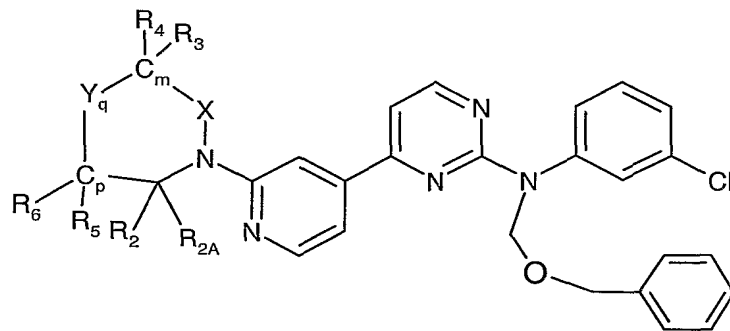


I.16

5

Table 17

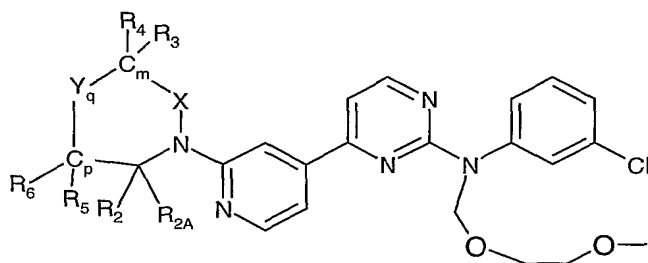
Compounds of the general structure I.17, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.



I.17

10 Table 18

Compounds of the general structure I.18, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

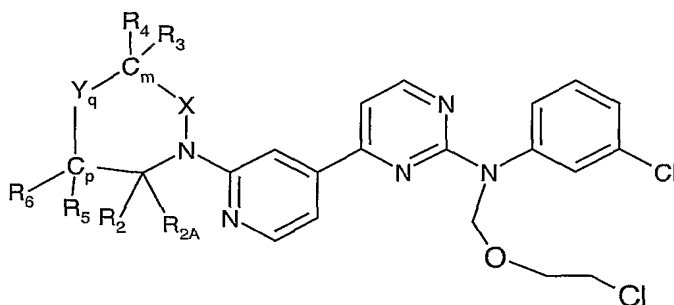


I.18

Table 19

Compounds of the general structure I.19, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

5

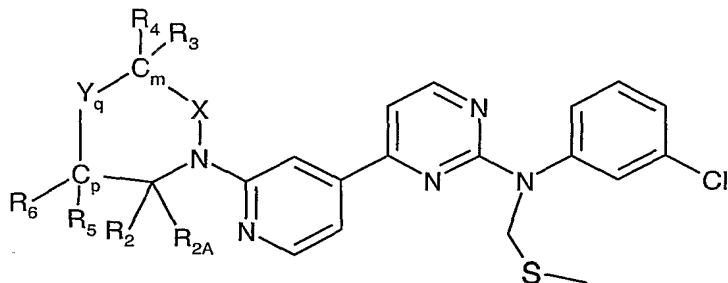


I.19

Table 20

Compounds of the general structure I.20, wherein $R_2 - R_6$, R_{2A} , X, Y, m, p and q correspond with a line of table A.

10



I.20

Table A:

No.	R ₂	R _{2A}	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	R ₆	X	Y	m	p	q
001	H	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
002	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
003	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
004	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
005	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
006	H	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
007	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
008	CH ₃	H			CH ₂ OH	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
009	CH ₃	H			(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
010	CH ₃	H			CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
011	CH ₃	H			(CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
012	H	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	0	1	1
013	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	0	1	1
014	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	0	1	1
015	H	H			H	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
016	H	H			CH ₃	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
017	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
018	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
019	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
020	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
021	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S	O	0	1	1
022	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S	O	0	1	1
023	H	H			H	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
024	CH ₃	H			H	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
025	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
026	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
027	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
028	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O	O	0	1	1
029	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O	O	0	1	1
030	CH ₃	H			H	H	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
031	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
032	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	O=S=O	O	0	1	1

033	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
034	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
035	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
036	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	S	0	1	1
037	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	S	0	1	1
038	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	S	0	1	1
039	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	S	0	1	1
040	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	S	0	1	1
041	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	S	0	1	1
042	H	H	H	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
043	CH ₃	H	H	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
044	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
045	H	H	CH ₃	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
046	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
047	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
048	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ OH	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
049	CH ₃	H	(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
050	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ OCH ₃	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
051	CH ₃	H	(CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃	H			C=O	O	1	0	1
052	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=O	O	1	0	1
053	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=O	O	1	0	1
054	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=O	O	1	0	1
055	CH ₃	H	H	H			C=S	O	1	0	1
056	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H			C=S	O	1	0	1
057	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			C=S	O	1	0	1
058	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			C=S	O	1	0	1
059	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=S	O	1	0	1
060	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=S	O	1	0	1
061	CH ₃	H	H	H			S=O	O	1	0	1
062	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H			S=O	O	1	0	1
063	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			S=O	O	1	0	1
064	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			S=O	O	1	0	1
065	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			S=O	O	1	0	1
066	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			S=O	O	1	0	1

067	CH ₃	H	H	H			O=S=O	O	1	0	1
068	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H			O=S=O	O	1	0	1
069	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			O=S=O	O	1	0	1
070	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			O=S=O	O	1	0	1
071	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			O=S=O	O	1	0	1
072	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			O=S=O	O	1	0	1
073	CH ₃	H	H	H			C=O	S	1	0	1
074	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H			C=O	S	1	0	1
075	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			C=O	S	1	0	1
076	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H			C=O	S	1	0	1
077	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=O	S	1	0	1
078	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃			C=O	S	1	0	1
079	H	H	H	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
080	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
081	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
082	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
083	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
084	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
085	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ OH	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
086	CH ₃	H	(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
087	CH ₃	H	CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
088	CH ₃	H	(CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
089	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
090	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
091	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
092	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
093	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
094	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
095	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₂ OH	H	C=O		1	1	0
096	CH ₃	H	H	H	(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	C=O		1	1	0
097	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
098	CH ₃	H	H	H	(CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
099	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		1	1	0
100	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		1	1	0

101	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		1	1	0
102	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
103	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
104	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
105	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
106	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
107	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
108	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
109	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		1	1	0
110	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		1	1	0
111	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=S		1	1	0
112	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=S		1	1	0
113	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=S		1	1	0
114	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=S		1	1	0
115	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=S		1	1	0
116	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=S		1	1	0
117	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=S		1	1	0
118	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=S		1	1	0
119	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=S		1	1	0
120	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=S		1	1	0
121	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	C=S		1	1	0
122	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	C=S		1	1	0
123	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S		1	1	0
124	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S		1	1	0
125	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S		1	1	0
126	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S		1	1	0
127	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S		1	1	0
128	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S		1	1	0
129	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	S=O		1	1	0
130	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	S=O		1	1	0
131	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	S=O		1	1	0
132	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	S=O		1	1	0
133	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	S=O		1	1	0
134	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	S=O		1	1	0

135	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	S=O		1	1	0
136	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	S=O		1	1	0
137	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	S=O		1	1	0
138	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	S=O		1	1	0
139	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	S=O		1	1	0
140	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	S=O		1	1	0
141	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O		1	1	0
142	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O		1	1	0
143	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O		1	1	0
144	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O		1	1	0
145	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O		1	1	0
146	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O		1	1	0
147	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
148	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
149	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
150	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
151	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
152	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
153	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
154	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
155	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
156	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
157	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
158	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O=S=O		1	1	0
159	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O		1	1	0
160	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O		1	1	0
161	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O		1	1	0
162	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O		1	1	0
163	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O		1	1	0
164	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O		1	1	0
165	CH ₃	H	C=O		H	H	C=O		1	1	0
166	CH ₃	H	C=O		CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
167	CH ₃	H	C=O		CH ₂ OH	H	C=O		1	1	0
168	CH ₃	H	C=O		CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0

169	CH ₃	H	C=O		CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
170	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		C=O		1	1	0
171	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		C=O		1	1	0
172	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		C=O		1	1	0
173	H	H			H	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
174	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
175	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
176	H	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
177	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
178	CH ₃	H			CH ₂ OH	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
179	CH ₃	H			(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
180	CH ₃	H			CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
181	CH ₃	H			(CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
182	H	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
183	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
184	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
185	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=S	NCH ₃	0	1	1
186	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=S	NCH ₃	0	1	1
187	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=S	NCH ₃	0	1	1
188	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=S	NCH ₃	0	1	1
189	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S	NCH ₃	0	1	1
190	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	C=S	NCH ₃	0	1	1
191	CH ₃	H			H	H	S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
192	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
193	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
194	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
195	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
196	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
197	CH ₃	H			H	H	O=S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
198	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	O=S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
199	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	O=S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
200	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	O=S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
201	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
202	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			CH ₃	CH ₃	O=S=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1

203	H	H					C=O	ON(CH ₃)	0	0	1
204	CH ₃	H					C=O	ON(CH ₃)	0	0	1
205	CH ₂ CH ₃	H					C=O	ON(CH ₃)	0	0	1
206	H	H					C=O	N(CH ₃)O	0	0	1
207	CH ₃	H					C=O	N(CH ₃)O	0	0	1
208	CH ₂ CH ₃	H					C=O	N(CH ₃)O	0	0	1
209	H	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1
210	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1
211	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1
212	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1
213	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1
214	CH ₃	H			H	H	S=O	O	0	2	1
215	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	S=O	O	0	2	1
216	CH ₃	H			H	H	O=S=O	O	0	2	1
217	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	O=S=O	O	0	2	1
218	H	H	H	H			C=O	O	2	0	1
219	CH ₃	H	H	H			C=O	O	2	0	1
220	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H			C=O	O	2	0	1
221	H	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
222	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
223	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
224	H	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
225	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
226	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
227	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
228	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
229	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
230	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
231	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
232	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
233	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	1	1	1
234	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	1	1	1
235	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	1	1	1
236	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1

237	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
238	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
239	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
240	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
241	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
242	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
243	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	1	1	1
244	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	1	1	1
245	CH ₃	H	C=O		H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
246	CH ₃	H	C=O		CH ₃	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
247	CH ₃	H	C=O		CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O	O	1	1	1
248	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	C=O		H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
249	CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		C=O	O	1	1	1
250	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		C=O	O	1	1	1
251	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		C=O	O	1	1	1
252	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	NH	0	1	1
253	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	C=O	NH	0	1	1
254	H	H			H	H	C=O	NH	0	1	1
255	CH ₃	H			H	H	C=S	NH	0	1	1
256	H	H			H	H	C=S	NH	0	1	1
257	CH ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	NH	0	1	1
258	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=O	NH	0	1	1
259	CH ₂ CH ₃	H			H	H	C=S	NH	0	1	1
260	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
261	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
262	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
263	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
264	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
265	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	C=O	S	0	1	1
266	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
267	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃			H	H	C=O	S	0	1	1
268	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃			H	H	C=O	NCH ₃	0	1	1
269	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃			H	H	C=S	O	0	1	1
270	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃			H	H	O=S=O	O	0	1	1
271	CH ₃	CH ₃			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1

272	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
273	CH ₃	CH ₃	C=O		H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
274	CH ₃	CH ₃			CH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
275	C=O		H	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
276	C=O				CH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
277	C=O		CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
278	C=O		CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
279	C=O		CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
280	C=O		H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
281	C=O		CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
282	C=O		H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
283	C=O		CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
284	C=O		H	H	H	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
285	C=O		CH ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
286	C=O		CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
287	C=O		H	H	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	C=O	CH ₂	1	1	1
288	CF ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
289	CF ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O		1	1	0
290	CF ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O		2	1	0
291	CF ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	O	1	1	1
292	CF ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O		1	1	0
293	CF ₃	H			CH ₃	H	C=O	O	0	1	1
294	CF ₃	H			H	H	S=O	O	0	1	1
295	CF ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	CH ₂	2	1	1
296	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	CH ₂	2	1	1
297	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	S=O	CH ₂	2	1	1
298	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=S	CH ₂	2	1	1
299	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H	C=O	CH ₂	2	1	1
300	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H	C=O	CH ₂	2	1	1
301	CF ₃	H			H	H	C=O	O	0	2	1

For the following example compounds physico-chemical data have been obtained and are displayed in order to illustrate the working of the present invention, including the outlined methods of synthesis. The number of given data may not be interpreted as a limitation of

the invention.

Table B:

Comp. No.	Melting point [°C] or 1H-NMR [δ in ppm]	Comp. No.	Melting point [°C] or 1H-NMR [δ in ppm]
1.001	162-163		
1.002	178-179		
		1.301	215-218
1.003	154-155	1.210	154-155
1.004	134-135	1.079	165-166
1.005	167-168	3.002	175-176
1.006	154-155	6.002	89-90
1.015	213-214	7.002	oil**
1.016	171-172	1.254	> 200
1.017	156-157	1.260	176-177
1.023	202-203	13.002	133-135
1.024	125-126	12.002	183-184
1.276	173-174	1.080	162-164
1.275	209-211	1.284	204-207
1.002*	177 (S-isomer; [α] _D = +70.8°)		
1.002*	177-178 (R-isomer; [α] _D = -72.0°)		
1.222	1H-NMR (DMSO): 9.95 (s, 1H); 8.57 (d, 1H); 8.53 (d, 1H); 8.36 (s, 1H); 7.89 (s, 1H); 7.80 (d, 1H); 7.65 (d, 1H); 7.42 (d, 1H); 7.19 (t, 1H); 6.88 (d, 1H); 4.57 (m, 1H); 4.15 (q, 2H); 3.80 (dq, 2H); 1.03 (d, 3H).		
14.002	1H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 8.75 (s, 1H); 8.44 (m, 2H); 7.62 (d, 1H); 7.40-7.20 (m, 4H); 7.12 (d, 1H); 4.97 (m, 1H); 4.57 (t, 1H); 4.13 (m, 3H); 1.50 (d, 3H); 1.30 (t, 3H).		
15.002	1H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 8.74 (s, 1H); 8.51 (d, 1H); 8.44 (d, 1H); 7.67 (d, 1H); 7.50 (s, 1H); 7.43-7.20 (m, 4H); 4.97 (m, 1H); 4.84 (d, 2H); 4.58 (t, 1H); 4.10 (m, 1H); 2.27 (t, 1H); 1.50 (d, 3H).		
9.002	1H-NMR (CDCl ₃): 8.78 (d, 1H); 8.70 (s, 1H); 8.45 (d, 1H); 7.62 (m, 2H); 7.40-7.20 (m, 4H); 5.00 (m, 1H); 4.58 (t, 1H); 4.32 (q, 2H); 4.12 (dd, 1H); 1.50 (d, 3H); 1.28 (t, 3H).		
10.002	1H-NMR (DMSO): 8.88 (d, 1H); 8.81 (s, 1H); 8.60 (d, 1H); 7.98 (d, 1H); 7.82 (d, 1H); 7.50-7.18 (m, 4H); 4.90 (m, 1H); 4.58 (t, 1H); 4.13 (dd, 1H); 3.32 (s, 3H); 1.40 (d, 3H).		

16.002	¹ H-NMR (DMSO): 8.74 (s, 1H); 8.59 (d, 1H); 8.54 (d, 1H); 7.74 (d, 1H); 7.51-7.30 (m, 5H); 5.51 (s, 2H); 4.88 (m, 1H); 4.56 (t, 1H); 4.12 (dd, 1H); 3.31 (s, 3H); 1.38 (d, 3H).
17.002	¹ H-NMR (DMSO): 8.76 (s, 1H); 8.61 (d, 1H); 8.54 (d, 1H); 7.72 (d, 1H); 7.53-7.20 (m, 10H); 5.62 (s, 2H); 4.89 (m, 1H); 4.70 (s, 2H); 4.57 (m, 2H); 4.13 (dd, 1H); 1.40 (d, 3H).
18.002	¹ H-NMR (DMSO): 8.75 (s, 1H); 8.61 (d, 1H); 8.55 (d, 1H); 7.76 (d, 1H); 7.55-7.35 (m, 5H); 5.53 (s, 2H); 4.90 (m, 1H); 4.57 (t, 1H); 4.13 (dd, 1H); 3.74 (dd, 2H); 3.46 (dd, 2H); 3.22 (s, 3H); 1.39 (d, 3H).
19.002	¹ H-NMR (DMSO): 8.75 (s, 1H); 8.61 (d, 1H); 8.54 (d, 1H); 7.76 (d, 1H); 7.54-7.33 (m, 5H); 5.57 (s, 2H); 4.89 (m, 1H); 4.57 (t, 1H); 4.16 (dd, 1H); 3.91 (t, 2H); 3.75 (t, 2H); 1.39 (d, 3H).
20.002	¹ H-NMR (DMSO): 8.73 (s, 1H); 8.58 (d, 1H); 8.55 (d, 1H); 7.76 (d, 1H); 7.56-7.35 (m, 5H); 5.36 (s, 2H); 4.90 (m, 1H); 4.58 (t, 1H); 4.13 (dd, 1H); 2.12 (s, 3H); 1.40 (d, 3H).

* pure enantiomer

** NMR cf. experimental part, example 5

In the following, examples of test systems in plant protection are provided which can demonstrate the efficiency of the compounds of the formula I (designated as "active ingredient" or "test compounds"):

Biological Examples

Example B-1: Effect against *Puccinia graminis* on wheat (brownrust on wheat)

a) Residual protective activity

1 week old wheat plants cv. Arina are treated with the formulated test-compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. Two days after application wheat plants are inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (1×10^5 ureidospores/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 1 day at +20°C and 95% relative atmospheric humidity (r. h.) plants are kept for 9 days at +20°C and 60% r.h. in a greenhouse. The disease incidence is assessed 10 days after inoculation.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 1.002*, 1.024, 1.080 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

b) Systemic activity

An aqueous spray liquor prepared from the formulated test compound (0.002 % active substance, based on the volume of soil) is poured into pots with 5 days old wheat seedlings. Care is taken that the spray liquor does not come into contact with the above-

ground parts of the plant. 4 days later, the plants are inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus (1×10^5 ureidospores/ml). After an incubation period of 1 day (95 to 100 % r.h. at +20°C), the plants are placed in a greenhouse at +20°C. 10 days after infection, the disease incidence is evaluated.

5 Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

Example B-2: Effect against *Phytophthora infestans* on tomatoes (late blight on potato)

a) Residual protective activity

3 week old tomato plants cv. Roter Gnom are treated with the formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. Two day after application the plants are
10 inoculated by spraying a sporangia suspension (2×10^4 sporangia/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 4 days at +18°C and 95% r. h. in a growth chamber the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002*, 1.079 and 7.002 exhibited over 70%
15 control of the fungal infection in this test.

b) Systemic activity

An aqueous suspension prepared from the formulated test compound (0.002 % active substance, based on the volume of soil) is poured into pots with 3 week old. Care is taken that the spray liquor does not come into contact with the above-ground parts of the plant. 4
20 days later, the plants are inoculated with a sporangia suspension of the fungus (2×10^4 sporangia/ml). After an incubation period of 4 days at +18°C and 95% r.h. in a growth chamber the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002*, 1.079 and 7.002 exhibited over 70%
25 control of the fungal infection in this test.

Example B-3: Effect against *Phytophthora infestans* / potato (late blight on potato)

5 week old potato plants cv. Bintje are treated with the formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. Two days after application the plants are inoculated by spraying a sporangia suspension (1.4×10^5 sporangia/ml) on the test plants. After an
30 incubation period of 4 days at +18°C and 95% r. h. in a growth chamber the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

Example B-4: Effect against *Plasmopara viticola* on grapevine (grape downy mildew)

5 week old grape seedlings cv. Gutedel are treated with the formulated test compound
35 (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. One day after application grape plants are

inoculated by spraying a sporangia suspension (4×10^4 sporangia/ml) on the lower leaf side of the test plants. After an incubation period of 6 days at +22°C and 95% r. h. in a greenhouse the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

5 Example B-5: Residual protective activity against *Venturia inaequalis* on apples (scab on apple)

4 week old apple seedlings cv. McIntosh are treated with the formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. One day after application apple plants are inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (4×10^5 conidia/ml) on the test plants. After an
10 incubation period of 4 days at +20°C and 95% r. h. the plants are transferred to standard greenhouse conditions at 20 and 60% r.h. where they stayed for 2 days. After another 4 day incubation period at +20°C and 95% r. h. the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 7.002 and 6.002 exhibited over 70%
15 control of the fungal infection in this test.

Example B-6: Effect against *Erysiphe graminis* on barley (powdery mildew on barley)

a) Residual protective activity

Barley plants, cv. Regina of approximately 8 cm height were treated with the formulated test compound (0.02% active substance) in a spray chamber and dusted 2 days after inoculation
20 with conidia of the fungus. The infected plants are placed in a greenhouse at +20°C. 6 days after infection, the fungal attack was evaluated.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 1.003, 1.024, 14.002, 15.002 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

25 b) Systemic activity

An aqueous spray liquor prepared from the formulated test compound (0.002 % active substance, based on the volume of soil) is poured into pots with 5 day old barley seedlings. Care is taken that the spray liquor does not come into contact with the above-ground parts of the plant. 4 days later, the plants are dusted with conidia of the fungus. The infected
30 plants are placed in a greenhouse at +20°C. 6 days after infection, the disease incidence is evaluated.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

Example B-7: Botrytis cinerea / grape (botrytis on grapes)

5 week old grape seedlings cv. Gutedel are treated with the formulated test compound
35 (0.02% active substance) in a spray chamber. Two days after application grape plants are

inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (1.5×10^5 conidia/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 3 days at +21°C and 95% r. h. in a greenhouse the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

- 5 At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 1.002*, 1.003, 1.024 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

Example B-8: Effect against *Botrytis cinerea* / tomato (botrytis on tomatoes)

- 10 4 week old tomato plants cv. Roter Gnom are treated with the formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. Two days after application tomato plants are inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (1×10^5 conidia/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 4 days at +20°C and 95% r. h. in a greenhouse the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

- 15 At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 1.002*, 1.017, 1.024 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

Example B-9: Effect against *Pyricularia oryzae* / rice (rice blast)

- 20 3 week old rice plants cv. Sasanishiki are treated with the formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. Two days after application rice plants are inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (1×10^5 conidia/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 6 days at +25°C and 95% r. h. the disease incidence is assessed.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.024 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

- 25 Example B-10: Effect against *Pyrenophora teres* (*Helminthosporium*) / barley (net blotch on barley)

1 week old barley plants cv. Regina are treated with a formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. Two days after application barley plants are inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (3×10^4 conidia/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 2 days at +20°C and 95% r.h. the disease incidence is assessed.

- 30 Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.001, 1.002, 1.002*, 1.003, 1.004, 1.017, 1.023, 1.024, 1.079, 1.275, 3.002, 6.002 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

Example B-11: Effect against *Fusarium culmorum* / wheat (fusarium head blight on wheat)

A conidia suspension of *F. culmorum* (7×10^5 conidia/ml) is mixed with the formulated test compound (0.002 % active substance).. The mixture is applied into a pouch which has been equipped before with a filter paper. After the application wheat seeds (cv. Orestis) are sown into the upper fault of the filter paper. The prepared pouches are then incubated for 11 days at approx. +10°C to +18°C and a relative humidity of 100% with a light period of 14 hours. The evaluation is made by assessing the degree of disease occurrence in the form of brown lesions on the roots.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 1.004, 1.005 and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

Example B-12: Effect against *Septoria nodorum* / wheat (septoria leaf spot on wheat)

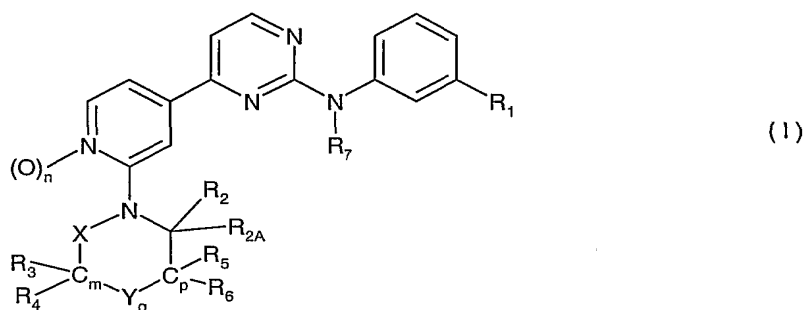
1 week old wheat plants cv. Arina are treated with a formulated test compound (0.02 % active substance) in a spray chamber. One day after application wheat plants are inoculated by spraying a spore suspension (6×10^5 conidia/ml) on the test plants. After an incubation period of 1 day at +22°C and 95% r.h. plants are kept for 7 days at +22°C and 60% r.h. in a greenhouse. The disease incidence is assessed 8 days after inoculation.

Compounds of Tables 1 to 20 show good activity in this test.

At the indicated concentration compounds 1.002, 1.002*, 1.003, 1.004, 1.017, 1.024, 1.079, 1.080, 1.260, 1.275, 3.002, 6.002, 10.002, 9.002, 14.002, 15.002, and 7.002 exhibited over 70% control of the fungal infection in this test.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula I



5

wherein

the sum of (m + p) together is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

n and q are independently of each other 0 or 1, and the sum of (m + p + q) together is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

10

R₁ is hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy or alkyl;

R₂ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy;

R_{2A} is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₄-alkenyl or C₃-C₄-alkynyl;

each of R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ is, independently of the others, hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl, or the ring members

15

CR₃R₄ or CR₅R₆ or CR₂R_{2A} are independently of each other a carbonyl group (C=O) or a group C=S;

X is C=O, C=S, S=O or O=S=O;

Y is O, S, C=O, CH₂, -N(R₈)-, -O-N(R₈)-, -N(R₈)-O- or -NH-;

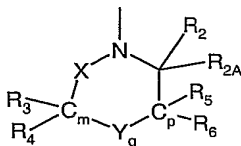
R₇ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₃-C₄-alkenyl, C₃-C₄-alkynyl, -CH₂OR₈, CH₂SR₈, -C(O)R₈, -C(O)OR₈, SO₂R₈, SOR₈ or SR₈; and

20

R₈ is C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₁-C₈-alkoxyalkyl, C₁-C₈ haloalkyl or phenylC₁-C₂-alkyl wherein the phenyl may be substituted by up to three groups selected from halo or C₁-C₄-alkyl; or a salt thereof.

25

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the moiety



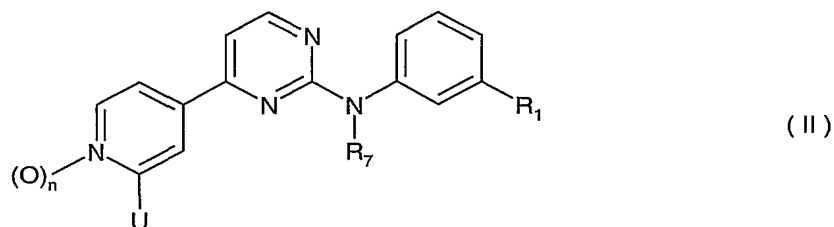
represents a ring system selected from N-oxazolidin-2-one, N-oxazolidin-2-thione, N-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidine-2-oxide, N-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidine-2,2-dioxide, N-pyrrolidin-2-one, N-pyrrolidin-2-thione, N-pyrrolidine-2,5-dione, N-thiazolidin-2-one, N-4-methylene-oxazolidin-2-one, N-piperidine-2,6-dione, N-morpholine-2,3-dione, N-morpholine-2,5-dione, N-imidazolidin-2-one, N-[1,2,4]-oxazolidin-5-one, N-[1,2,4]-oxazolidin-3-one, N-[1,2,5]oxadiazinan-6-one, N-[1,2,4]oxadiazinan-3-one, azepan-2-one or [1,3]oxazinan-2-one.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein R₁ is chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy.
4. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R₂ is hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl or ethyl and R_{2A} is hydrogen or methyl.
5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R₇ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, allyl, propargyl, methoxymethyl, thiomethoxymethyl or ethoxymethyl.
6. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein X is carbonyl, C=S, or S=O and Y is oxygen and R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ are independently hydrogen or methyl.
7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R₁ is chlorine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy,; R₂ is hydrogen, methyl, trifluoromethyl or ethyl; R_{2A} is hydrogen or methyl; R₅ and R₆ independently of each other are hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, or methoxyethyl; R₇ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, allyl, propargyl, or methoxymethyl; X is carbonyl, C=S, or S=O; Y is oxygen, sulfur, -O-N(CH₃)-, or -N(CH₃)-O- ; m and n are zero and p and q are each one.
8. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R₁ is chlorine; R₂ is methyl or trifluoromethyl; R_{2A} is hydrogen or methyl; one of R₅ and R₆ is hydrogen or methyl, while the other one is hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, or methoxyethyl; R₇ is hydrogen or methoxymethyl; X is carbonyl; Y is oxygen; m and n are zero and p and q are each one.
9. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein R₁ is chlorine; R₂ is methyl;

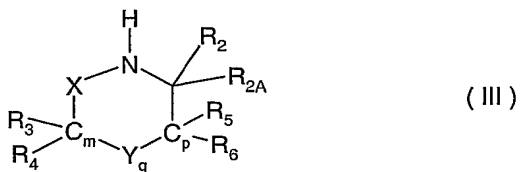
R_{2A} is hydrogen; R₅ and R₆ independently of each other are hydrogen or methyl; R₇ is hydrogen or methoxymethyl; X is carbonyl; Y is oxygen; m and n are zero and p and q are each one.

- 5 10. A compound according to claim 1, selected from the group comprising
- 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one,
 N-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-pyrrolidin-2-one,
 (3-chloro-phenyl)-{4-[2-(2-oxo-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidin-3-yl)-pyridin-4-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-
 amine,
- 10 3-{4-[2-(3-fluoro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-
 2-one,
 (3-chloro-phenyl)-{4-[2-(4-methyl-2-oxo-[1,2,3]oxathiazolidin-3-yl)-pyridin-4-yl]-
 pyrimidin-2-yl}-amine,
- 15 1-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-ethyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-n-propyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-i-propyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
- 20 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidine-2-
 thione,
 (S)-3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-
 one,
- 25 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-trifluoromethyl-oxazolidin-
 2-one,
 (R)-3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-
 one,
 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-trifluoromethyl-
- 30 [1,3]oxazinan-2-one
 3-{4-[2-(3-Chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-4-methyl-[1,3]oxazinan-2-
 one,
 1-{4-[2-(3-chloro-phenylamino)-pyrimidin-4-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-5-trifluoromethyl-pyrrolidin-
 2-one, and
- 35 3-(4-{2-[(3-chloro-phenyl)-methoxymethyl-amino]-pyrimidin-4-yl}-pyridin-2-yl)-4-methyl-
 oxazolidin-2-one.

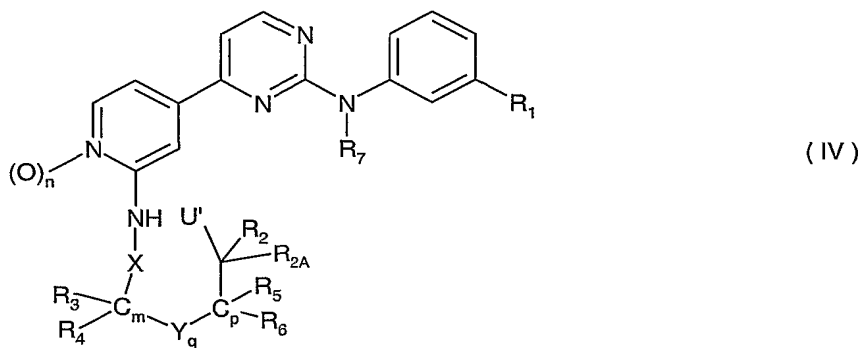
11. A process for the preparation of the compound according to claim 1, comprising
a) reacting a compound of the formula (II)



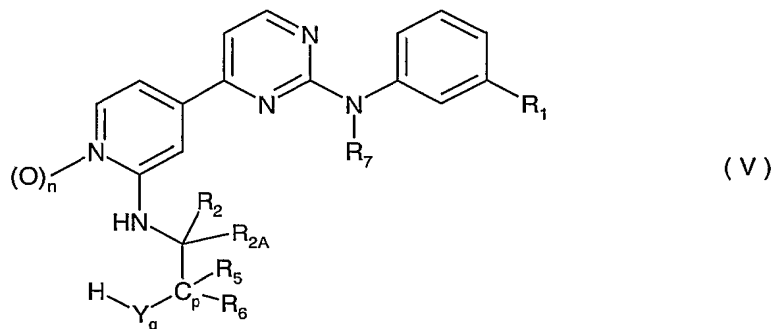
- 5 (or a salt thereof) wherein U is a leaving group, and the other moieties have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, with a cyclic amine ring system of the formula III



- 10 (or a salt thereof) wherein R₂ to R₆, R_{2A}, X, Y, m, p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, in presence of a catalyst, such as palladium or in the presence of a base, or
b) cyclizing a compound of the formula IV

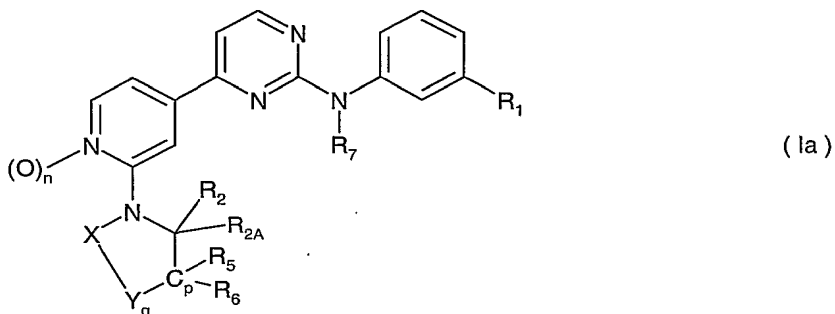


- 15 wherein R₁ to R₇, R_{2A}, X, Y, n, m, p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I and U' is a leaving group, by heating it optionally in presence of a base, or
c) reacting a compound of the formula V



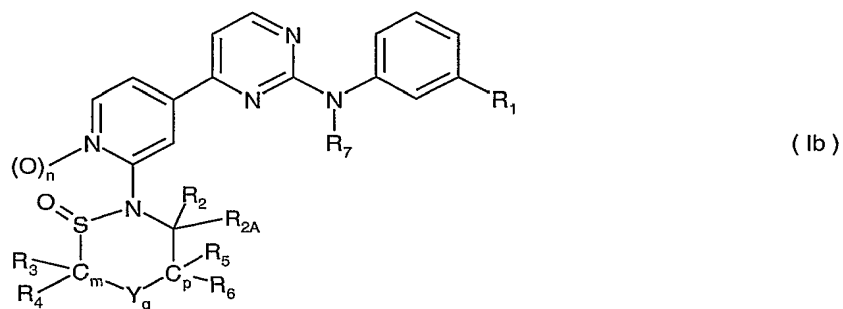
wherein q is 1 and R_1 , R_2 , R_{2A} , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , Y, n and p have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, with phosgene, di- or triphosgene, carbonyldiimidazol, thiophosgene, thiocarbonyldiimidazol or thionylchloride thus obtaining a compound of the subformula Ia

5



wherein X is C=O, C=S or S=O, q is 1 and R_1 , R_2 , R_{2A} , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , Y, n and p have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I, or

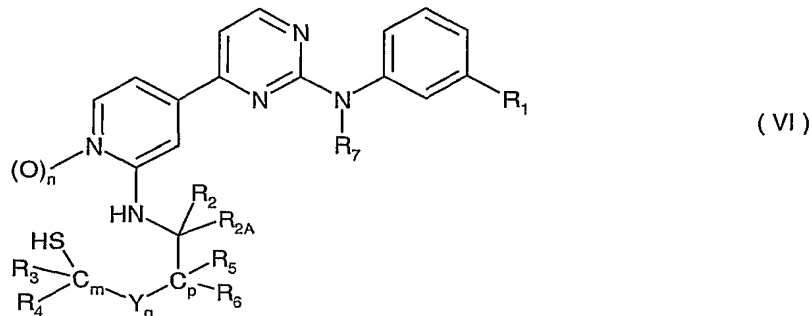
d) oxidizing of a compound of the subformula Ib



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wherein R_1 to R_7 , R_{2A} , Y, n, m, p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I with an oxidizing amount of $\text{NaIO}_4/\text{RuCl}_3$, $\text{NaOCl}/\text{RuO}_2$ or KMnO_4 , in order to form a compound of the formula I, wherein X is O=S=O, or

e) reacting a compound of the formula VI



wherein R_1 to R_7 , R_{2A} , Y , n , m , p and q have the meanings given for a compound of the formula I with an oxidizing amount of iodine, in order to form a compound of the formula I, wherein X is $S=O$.

5

12. A composition for controlling and protecting against phytopathogenic microorganisms, comprising a compound of formula I according to claim 1 as active ingredient together with a suitable carrier.
- 10 13. The use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 in protecting plants against infestation by phytopathogenic microorganisms.
14. A method of controlling and preventing an infestation of crop plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms, which comprises the application of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 as active ingredient to the plant, to parts of plants or to the locus thereof.
- 15 15. A method according to claim 13, wherein the phytopathogenic microorganisms are fungal organisms.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No.

PCT/IB 01/02821

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D401/04 C07D413/14 C07D401/14 C07D419/14 C07D417/14
A01N43/54

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 40 34 762 A (HOECHST AG) 7 May 1992 (1992-05-07) claims; examples ---	1, 12-15
A	EP 0 388 838 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 26 September 1990 (1990-09-26) the whole document ---	1, 12-15
A	WO 98 18782 A (CELLTECH THERAPEUTICS LTD ;DAVIS PETER DAVID (GB); MOFFAT DAVID FE) 7 May 1998 (1998-05-07) page 4, line 17 - line 20; claim 4 ---	1
A	WO 95 09853 A (CIBA GEIGY AG ;ZIMMERMANN JUERG (CH)) 13 April 1995 (1995-04-13) cited in the application claims; examples --- -/-	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 May 2002

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06/06/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bosma, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No

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